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## White Rhodesians Assail Smith Plan

By David Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (WP) — For the first time in the 13-year history of white Rhodesia, the country's whites are failing to rally behind their heretofore undisputed champion, Prime Minister Ian Smith, and are openly saying he lacks leadership at a time of major crisis.

Caught between a rising white backlash and an ever-hardening black guerrilla stance, Mr. Smith, 59, seems to be standing more alone than ever before in his storm-filled political life. Although he is in no immediate danger of being forced to resign, his room for maneuver at home and abroad has suddenly narrowed enormously.

Ironically for a man branded outside as a hard-line white supremacist, it is his relative moderation that is getting him into trouble in white Rhodesia these days.

Reaction among the 230,000 remaining whites to his speech Sunday announcing only limited new measures to deal with the escalating guerrilla war has been on the whole one of deep disappointment and even outright anger. Mr. Smith declared martial law in some areas of the country and a crackdown on the black internal opposition, but he rejected total mobilization and nationwide military rule.

### Approval Doubted

After the shooting down by guerrillas of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane, killing 38 persons, and the reported slaying of ten of the 18 survivors, the mood of the white community is such that it is seriously doubted that Mr. Smith can now win approval of his promised white referendum this fall on a new constitution ushering in black-majority rule next year.

This means that his entire so-called "internal settlement" with three moderate black leaders is in serious danger of being rejected by the very constituency that has followed him so loyally and even blindly ever since the whites unilaterally declared their independence of Britain 13 years ago this November.

There has been a spate of calls for Mr. Smith's resignation this week from ordinary whites, and, far more seriously, a number of his own Cabinet ministers have taken to campaigning openly against the



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith after his address Sunday.

Associated Press

March internal settlement and calling upon their constituents to vote no in the referendum on the new constitution.

Such indiscrepancy among leading members of the ruling white Rhodesian Front Party was virtually unheard of before, and it reflects the growing disenchantment within the party's all-powerful caucus over the course that events are taking in the country.

At the same time, Mr. Smith's highly controversial bid to open secret negotiations with one of the guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo, has

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## Salisbury: The Pioneer Origins Recalled

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (WP) — The Union Jack flew again today over Cecil Square in downtown Salisbury, as white Rhodesia held what was probably its last ceremony commemorating the arrival here 88 years ago today of the pioneer column that founded this former British colony.

A nearly all-white crowd of 700 persons watched in silence, and with some tears, as Patrol Officer Colin MacLaurin, a great-grandson of one of the first pioneers, slowly hoisted the British flag in memory of a dying era of British colonialism in southern Africa.

A black police band wearing tasseled fezzes played favorite Rhodesian songs, and women in Sunday clothes watched from under

blooming jacaranda trees. At one point, tears streamed down the cheeks of the stern-faced white band conductor.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, the target of sharp criticism from his own white followers these days, was warmly applauded. A bearded man was heard to say, "Good old Smithy, good old Smithy. There are still some of us behind you."

Reflecting what Mr. Smith had called on Sunday "the greatest crisis" in the lives of the 230,000 remaining white Rhodesians was the prayer delivered by Methodist minister C.W.A. Blakeway.

"Our hearts are heavy," he said, "for there is sadness and pain, fear and war, and a terrible desire for destruction has been thrust upon us."

But he appealed to whites to be part of the solution of the crisis, rather than part of the problem itself.

The emotions of whites have been stirred up by the shooting down by missile 10 days ago of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane killing 38 persons. Ten of the 18 survivors were then allegedly gunned down by nationalists about 30 arrests.

Josiah Chinamano, Mr. Nkomo's Salisbury-based vice president, was reported to have boarded a South African Airways flight today to Johannesburg, from where he was expected to proceed to Zambia or Europe. He told a reporter at the airport, "I can't say anything."

No Cease-Fire

White Rhodesia has been scheduled to pass into history at the end of this year with the election of a black majority government. But the war has become so

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### On Anniversary of His Death

## S. Africa Arrests Friends of Steve Biko

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Police have arrested 11 relatives and friends of Steve Biko, the founder of South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement, who died in police custody a year ago today.

Mr. Biko's widow reported the roundup of her husband's entourage yesterday, and police today confirmed the arrests under the Internal Security Act, which allows suspects to be held indefinitely without trial.

Meanwhile, at a trial in Bloemfontein, six South African policemen and two civilians have been charged with the murder of a black guard and the torture of five blacks. The charges state that the blacks were suspended by chains from a barn roof, whipped with pipes and given electric shocks. The six policemen and two civilians have pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Niseki Biko said that the arrests, which included that of Mr. Biko's sister and brother-in-law, took place Sunday, but the deputy security police chief, Brig. Gen. Johan Coetzee gave no details.

### Charges Unknown

In King Williams Town, Mrs. Biko said: "I don't know where they are being held. I don't know what the charges are."

The arrests drew swift protests.

"The action taken against Mrs. Niseki Biko and her husband, Mpolosi, add considerably to the burden borne by a family that has already suffered greatly at the hands of the police," said F.J. van Wyk, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

Johannesburg's Rand Daily Mail said in an editorial that even if the anniversary of Mr. Biko's death were not to have drawn publicity both at home and abroad, the government in its usual perverse way has insured that it will do so by choosing this time to arrest family members and friends of Mr. Biko.

Authorities said at the time of Mr. Biko's death that he had been on a prolonged hunger strike and

### U.S. Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters) — The United States said today that South Africa should immediately charge or release the 11 arrested relatives and friends of Mr. Biko.

A State Department statement said the detentions yesterday could only exacerbate the already strained relations among members of the South African Society.

"We hope the South African Government will immediately charge or release them," it said.

## Somoza Guard Fight Rebels for Masaya

MANAGUA, Sept. 12 (AP) — Heavy fighting raged today in the embattled city of Masaya, where Nicaraguan National Guard troops were reported advancing house to house under heavy sniper fire to root out leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the family dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza.

Reports from medical sources and visitors to hospitals indicated that there were at least 100 dead in the vicinity of Managua, but many of them apparently were brought in from other areas.

Convoys of National Guard trucks and jeeps armed with machine guns passed into Masaya yesterday evening. A barricade of rocks and debris formed a check-point for the National Guard, Nicaragua's army and police force, which barred all civilian traffic and kept the city hidden from view behind a hill.

### City Sealed Off

The soldiers rounded up reporters in Masaya yesterday afternoon and took them out of the city, sealed it off to outsiders including the Red Cross, then launched an attack. Four of the journalists were fired on by a National Guard helicopter, but none was hit.

The fighting in Masaya erupted late Saturday night as part of a coordinated Sandinist attack on smaller National Guard posts in most of Nicaragua's cities. The guerrillas drove the guardsmen and police from the posts, then waited in hiding to ambush the reinforcements who were sent to man the posts.

There was no letup in the din of machine-gun and rifle fire and bomb explosions.

### Running Water

Refugees reported that the city of 40,000 was without electricity and running water.

A military source said the rebel weapons captured in Managua included automatic rifles, rockets, home-made bombs and Molotov cocktails. The weapons were found in several Sandinist guerrilla hideouts, the source said.

Fighting also was reported in the

cities of Leon and Esteli, and sporadic shooting and explosions could be heard in Managua as the capital's central market and gas stations closed for the first time in the 18-day-old general strike against Gen. Somoza.

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## Under a New Timetable

## Pinochet to Remain Until 1985

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12 (NYT) — President Augusto Pinochet has told Chileans, on the fifth anniversary of the military overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende, that he will stay in power until elections are called in 1985.

The political timetable announced by Gen. Pinochet in a speech lasting more than two hours yesterday is more precise than earlier statements, when he declared that no election was needed for 10 years.

Dressed in a white uniform, with the presidential sash across his chest, Gen. Pinochet said that the text of a new constitution tailored to his authoritarian preferences would be submitted to a national referendum for approval next year.

When this constitution goes into effect, Chile will begin a period of "transition" from military government to mixed military-civilian rule that is projected to last until 1985, when elections will be held for president and congress, Gen. Pinochet said.

## Opposition Challenges

Opposition groups, led by the Christian Democratic Party and members of the legal profession, have challenged the procedure for adopting the constitution in which the official text is the only choice.

Gen. Pinochet said that only the government of the armed forces, which he heads, "has the right to offer the nation a constitutional formula that, in its opinion, will avoid a repetition of the tragedy that required the intervention of the armed forces."

Although the official text is still under study, it would eliminate the



Augusto Pinochet

Communist Party and any other political movement that "promotes internal discord." The powers of the presidency would be increased, with congress limited to the debate and approval of executive proposals.

## 100 Indian Villages Said In Path of Ganges Flood

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Ganges River floodwaters burst through an embankment and rushed through almost 100 villages in the eastern state of Bihar, reports reaching New Delhi today.

The monsoon floods in India have killed more than 1,000 persons and caused more than \$100 million in damage.

In Nepal, the floods have killed at least 195 persons and caused about \$1 million in damage, the official news agency said yesterday in Kathmandu.

Indian news reports said that a boat struck an embankment in Bihar's Monghyr district, about 600 miles southeast of New Delhi, yesterday, and within hours the floodwaters poured through the nine-foot dirt barricade.

The reports said that the water was six to nine feet deep in some areas of Monghyr city, which has a population of 110,000. The waters cascaded through almost 100 villages, and army and civilian rescue workers tried to evacuate residents. About 8,000 acres of crops were submerged, according to reports.

In West Bengal, the situation in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad, 120 miles north of Calcutta near the Bangladesh border, was reported "still critical" by government officials. Army troops are helping out in the two districts, which were hit by floods three weeks ago.

To the west, in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, waters of the Ganges and Jamuna rivers continued to recede, in some places at the rate of three or four inches an hour. Villagers in hard-hit areas have not yet been able to return to their homes. Officials have authorized special rebuilding grants and cash payments for relatives of people killed in the floods.

Government planes again dropped food packets to villages marooned by floods, considered among the worst in recent years.

## Ethiopian Hits China

(Continued from Page 1) that he would stop over briefly in another country.

In mid-afternoon, Lt. Col. Menzies told the thousands assembled in Revolution Square that Mr. Castro had arrived. People had been told to turn out to cheer him and crowds lined the road from the airport.

The visit was Mr. Castro's first to Ethiopia since March 1977, when he tried in vain to have Ethiopia and Somalia negotiate their territorial dispute by joining in a proposed federation of socialist states on the African Horn. His secret negotiations failed, and in the ensuing war Cuba sided with Addis Ababa and sent 18,000 troops to help turn back Somali soldiers in the disputed Ogaden region.

Cuba has been reluctant, however, to use its troops in direct engagements in the north with Eritrean secessionists carrying on a 17-year war for independence. In the days of Haile Selassie, Cuba supported the Eritreans and trained many of their battlefield commanders.

A two-month-old government offensive has succeeded in recapturing most of the important towns in the province. But so far government forces have not retaken the strategic and well-defended city of Keren despite heavy fighting there.

Western diplomats say that, to the best of their knowledge, the several thousand Cuban troops in Eritrea have played an advisory and supportive role but have not engaged in direct combat.

The diplomats believe that Mr. Castro may attempt once more to mediate in the war. In the past, Lt. Col. Mengistu has shown himself to be a hard-liner on Eritrea, insisting on a military solution unless the rebels drop their demand for independence.

Today's celebrations were also attended by Vasili Kuznetsov, Soviet first vice president, who arrived during the weekend.

Vote Due Thursday

Castro Stopped in Moscow

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 — Mr. Castro stopped in Moscow and conferred with Premier Alexei Kosygin at the airport before flying on today.

Sen. Baker said that while opponents of the compromise — which would deregulate prices by 1985 — may be unable to sidetrack the bill, the administration cannot muster the votes to stop a filibuster.

Sen. Baker said that he is actively working to defeat the gas bill and will join the filibuster if necessary to stop the legislation. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., who supports the compromise, said that prospects are improving for the administration on the bill. But, asked if he could muster the votes to stop a filibuster, Sen. Byrd would only say: "We're working."

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No Disturbances Reported

## Busing Begins Quietly For Los Angeles Schools

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Thousands of children in the fourth through eighth grades boarded 1,200 school buses today to begin one of the largest school-integration projects ever undertaken, and despite threats of picketing and boycotts no disturbances were reported.

"We are having an excellent opening day," Mayor Tom Bradley said.

Mr. Bradley was at a command center in a City Hall annex where police command-post operations scattered throughout the city were monitored.

"I am very happy our plans are coming together," Mr. Bradley said. "I'm very pleased about the way people in Los Angeles have behaved." He said there were fewer problems than usual accompanying the start of the school year.

More than 5,000 persons had threatened a boycott in a mostly white area of the San Fernando Valley, but Mr. Bradley said it would not be known until later how many children were kept home.

Police reported from the command posts that streets were quiet. Two school-bus accidents were reported in different parts of the city, but officers said it was not determined whether the buses were involved in the integration program. The accidents were minor and no injuries were reported.

Buses started about 10 minutes later than expected, but the delay resulted only from drivers trying to find their assigned vehicles.

The City Hall annex command center had a list of 14 possible picket sites around the city, but there were no reports of disturbances.

The buses were shuttling a projected 64,000 black, Mexican-American and white children between 260 schools under orders of the California Supreme Court.

Police earlier announced that they were "preparing for the worst," but said they were confident there would be few, if any, problems.

They activated the \$50 million emergency system, which included the command center and command

### U.S. Says Pact Gains

#### On Radiation Arms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency announced yesterday that, during their latest round of talks in Geneva, the United States and the Soviet Union made progress toward an agreement to outlaw radiological weapons.

"The two sides continued to develop a possible convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons and made progress toward agreement on some basic provisions of the convention," the agency said.

posts situated around the city manned by city police, firemen, school board security personnel and members of the California Highway Patrol.

Leaders of anti-busing groups had joined city officials, civic leaders, and law enforcement chiefs in urging citizens to avoid violence.

Anti-busing groups had fought a losing battle to block the program through the state courts and up to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused last week to step in, saying it was purely a California dispute.

Although agreeing to spurn physical resistance, anti-busing groups were split over whether to mount a massive boycott or go along with the order while continuing their fight in the courts and at the polls.

Tuesday morning will be a test of the character of the people of Los Angeles," said School Board President Howard Miller last night. Mr. Miller, who faces a recall drive because of his support for busing, said, "I am confident we will pass that test."

#### Appeal to Citizens

Mr. Bradley, with Police Chief Daryl Gates and Sheriff Peter Pitchess at his side, appealed to citizens yesterday to obey the law, saying police would be on hand throughout the area.

At a rally that drew about 5,000 persons last night in the western San Fernando Valley, where opposition to the busing program is strongest, State Assemblyman Robert Cline called for white parents to keep their children home.

"If those buses are going to roll tomorrow, let them roll empty," he said.

Deputy District Attorney Sidney Trapp — who has become a controversial anti-busing leader acting as a private citizen — said there would be no violence. "There's not going to be a heck of a lot of violence against empty buses," he proclaimed, drawing a loud cheer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — The International Harvester Co. said yesterday that it was ready to resume sales to the Soviet Union despite the conviction in a Moscow court of one of its salesmen on what the company claimed were trumped-up charges.

The farm-implement manufacturer had suspended trade with the Soviet Union after Francis Crawford, the second-ranking employee in the International Harvester Export Co.'s Moscow office, was accused in June with violations of currency-exchange laws.

After receiving a five-year suspended sentence last Thursday, Crawford returned to company headquarters here.

Brian Reardon, International Harvester's director of sales to socialist countries, said that the Moscow office received inquiries from the Russians about resuming trade with the United States.

Sen. Percy said that he had deduced through discussions with Soviet officials and the State Department that the decision to arrest Crawford was made by a low-level bureaucrat.

The company, which has sold only one scuffle as 92 schools integrated under the court order, and school officials said yesterday's attendance was 93 percent of the 65,000 students expected to enroll.



## Crawford's Firm Wants To Renew Moscow Trade

By Bob Secter

orders and servicing equipment after Crawford was arrested.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who worked with International Harvester officials and the State Department in attempts to obtain Crawford's release, discounted theories that Crawford's arrest was contrived by Moscow leaders in response to the arrest in New Jersey of two Russians on espionage charges.

Crawford was arrested June 13, only a few days after the arrests of Rudolf Chernayev and Vladik Enger on charges of trying to buy U.S. submarine secrets. Speculation had mounted during Crawford's trial that his release had been tied to an exchange involving the two Russians, who are awaiting trial in the United States.

Sen. Percy said that he had deduced through discussions with Soviet officials and the State Department that the decision to arrest Crawford was made by a low-level bureaucrat.

Crawford was charged with buying 20,000 rubles for \$8,500 on the black market.

© Los Angeles Times

By Ronald Kessler  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP)

— General Services Administration investigators have found that the GSA has been paying millions of dollars to a New Jersey firm, Art Metal Inc., for chairs and file cabinets that do not meet GSA's specifications.

GSA technicians, who examined and tested the office furniture, found that it bore little resemblance to what the GSA had specified when it sought bids from furniture manufacturers, according to sources. "Three models of chairs didn't meet the specifications on almost any part," a source said.

Although the GSA knew that the office chairs did not meet specifications, the agency earlier this year awarded Art Metal a \$3.5-million contract to make them. It turned down bids from three firms whose chairs met specifications, according to the sources.

#### 'Generally Shoddy'

Robert Hughes, who was in charge of furniture buying for the GSA until July, said yesterday that he objected to giving Art Metal the contract when its chairs did not meet the bid specifications. He also said that Art Metal's products were generally "shoddy."

But Mr. Hughes said that he was overruled by Robert Graham, a former Citibank executive who was put in charge of the GSA's federal supply service more than a year ago by Jay Solomon, the GSA administrator.

"Graham said, 'Go ahead, we have no reason not to award the contract,'" according to Mr. Hughes. "He understood [that the chair] didn't meet the specifications, but they [other GSA officials] believed it was better than what the specifications called for."

"The whole idea of competitive bidding is you bid on the same item. If you're not, it ought to be rejected," said Mr. Hughes, who now works for a furniture manufacturer's representative.

The GSA is the purchasing arm of the federal government.

#### Graham Defers to Hughes

Mr. Graham, who recently made Mr. Solomon angry by appearing to defend his employees' practice of buying typewriters and calculators for the government at higher prices than those charged by local retail stores, said yesterday that he told Mr. Hughes to make up his own mind about whether to go ahead with the \$5.5 million chair contract.

"I recall entering the meeting [with Hughes] and saying, 'You make the decision as you see fit, and I'm prepared to accept your judgment,'" said Mr. Graham, who makes \$47,500 a year at the GSA.

Mr. Graham said that he understood

## Specifications Said Ignored

### GSA Reported to Buy Inferior Office Equipment

stood that whether pre-production samples met the specifications was "irrelevant" because Mr. Hughes had sent Art Metal a letter reminding the firm that the final product must conform.

However, investigators have found that the office furniture that comes off Art Metal's assembly lines also fails to meet specifications, according to sources.

Philip Kurens, president of Art Metal said yesterday, "This matter is before the courts, and I cannot say that the government has 'no

comment' on the advice of counsel."

Mr. Kurens was referring to Art Metal's court challenge of a recent decision by Mr. Solomon to rescind a new \$5.5-million contract awarded the firm last month to supply the GSA with more filing cabinets.

When the Agriculture Department complained last December that an Art Metal desk had arrived with crooked legs and drawers that failed to work, GSA officials replied that the government has "no

legal recourse" against Art Metal, which considers such complaints "nuisance requests."

Art Metal is the GSA's primary supplier of metal office furniture. Last year, GSA contracts accounted for \$25 million of the company's \$32 million in sales.

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## Experts Think One Bullet Hit Kennedy, Connally

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)

— A space engineer and a photograph analyst told Congress today their studies show that President John F. Kennedy and former Texas Gov. John Connally could have been wounded by a single bullet fired from the Texas School Book Depository.

Their testimony before the House Assassinations Committee supported two of the major conclusions of the Warren Commission, which said that Lee Harvey Oswald, who killed Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963,

But Tom Canning, a projects engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said mathematical calculations showed that Kennedy and Mr. Connally were seated in the presidential limousine in such a way that a single bullet could have struck both.

That was the bullet which hit Kennedy from the back and passed through his neck. Mr. Connally, sitting in front of Kennedy, was wounded in the back. Kennedy's most serious wound was a bullet in the head.

Warren Commission critics argue that the two men were struck by separate bullets and that this indicates a second gunman was involved.

But Mr. Canning and photograph analyst Calvin McCamy testified that films and photos taken during the assassination provide the basis for computations of the relative position of the two men.

Mr. Canning said he was able to construct the line of sight from the camera positions to Kennedy and Mr. Connally and determine with considerable precision Mr. Connally's position in front of and just to the left of Kennedy.

Then, he said, he used medical findings on the wound locations to construct lines in the direction of the gunfire.

The trajectory lines for both of

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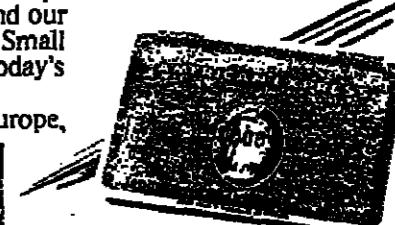
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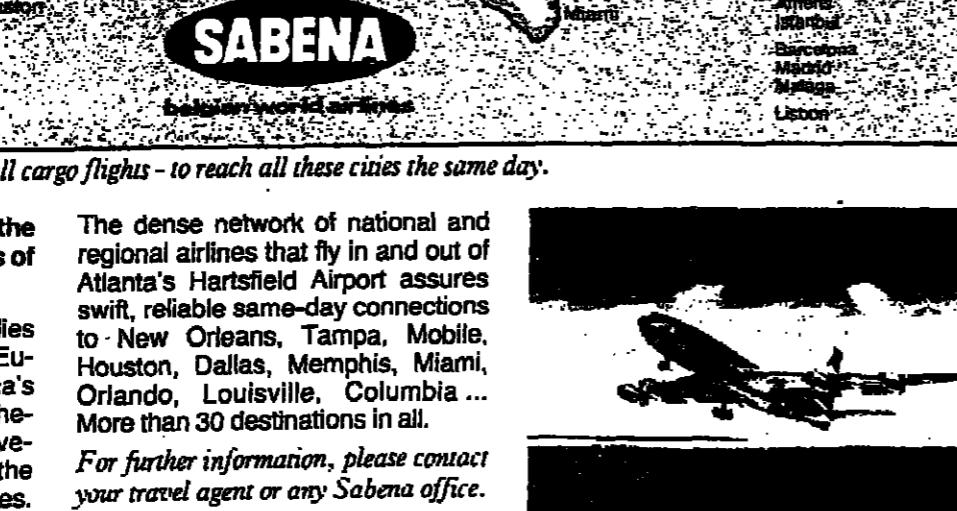
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## To Replace Poisonous Lead

**'Rare Earths' Suggested As Additives in Gasoline**

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT) — With evidence mounting that lead antiknock additives in gasoline are a serious health hazard, a University of Colorado chemist has proposed a new class of nontoxic additives to replace lead and conserve fuel.

The proposed additives would be based on a group of 15 natural elements known as the "rare earths," according to Dr. Robert Sievers, who described his work in the journal *Science*.

Combined in complex organic molecules called *beta diketonates*, Dr. Sievers said that the rare earths form compounds which appear to be nearly as effective as the tetraethyl lead additives that have been used since the 1920s to prevent engine knocking.

The rare earth beta diketonates are very volatile and some can be made to evaporate even at room temperature, he said. This property could lead to many potential applications, including microthin metal-plating techniques.

## Essentially Nonpoisonous

Unlike lead and many other heavy metals, the rare earths are essentially nonpoisonous, and their presence in exhaust emissions would probably not contaminate the atmosphere.

Despite the name rare earth, the elements in the group, which include cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium and neodymium, are abundant enough in the United States to treat the entire world's known petroleum reserves, Dr. Sievers said.

Many new automobiles are built to accept only lead-free gasoline, because their catalytic converters, which remove various toxic substances from exhaust gases, are quickly spoiled by lead.

But most clinical experts believe there is another reason at least as important for eliminating lead from automobile exhausts completely and soon.

## Lead in Brains

Despite the decline in the use of lead additives, a study was published in the British scientific weekly *Nature* last month, in which it was reported that the brains of 22 humans who had died of various causes in the Copenhagen area all contained lead.

The lead found in the Danish study, which was in the form of organic compounds used in gasoline, was highest in the brains of those persons who had lived in apartments closest to street level.

The discovery seemed especially serious in light of recent clinical findings that even trace amounts of

lead and other heavy metals can have dangerous and long-lasting effects on health.

Next month, the new Toxic Substances Control Act will come into force, under which the federal Environmental Protection Agency requires producers to prove that any new substance will not endanger life and health.

Consequently, even though rare earth gasoline additives are presumably vastly less toxic than lead, they must pass much more rigorous tests, simply because lead was in use before the new law came into effect.

This situation, paradoxically, will make it much more difficult and costly for corporations to bring about innovations that could really help the environment," Dr. Sievers said. "Many chemical producers are extremely conservative from now on about risking development money on anything new which might, after years of testing, turn out to fail the toxicity standards."

Nevertheless, the need for gasoline additives is likely to become urgent, Dr. Sievers said.

The main function of a lead additive in gasoline is to increase its effective octane number. Octane is a measurement of gasoline's ability to burn smoothly instead of exploding and causing damaging knocking in an engine's cylinder.

When gasoline is not treated with lead, some six percent more of it is required to produce the same useful work as could be obtained with leaded fuel.

Rare-earth additives are likely to accomplish the same thing, the chemist said, and will also catalyze the burning of carbon deposits, thus keeping engines efficient and free from the "dieseling" that causes dirty cylinders to fire even with the ignition switched off.

But most survivors of the era felt it was better that the world learn of



COOKIE PUSHERS — The Fischer quintuplets of Aberdeen, S.D., who will be 15 years old Thursday, are shown here in a 1965 promotion photo for the Borden Cookie Co. Their earnings enabled their parents to buy a farm where they grew up in relative anonymity.

## Criticism of U.S. TV Special Is Light

**Large Israeli Audience Sees 'Holocaust'**

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 — The television special "Holocaust" began a four-night run in Israel yesterday with a huge audience and time, surprisingly good reviews.

The first section of the National Broadcasting Company's drama based on Hitler's attempt to exterminate Jews was credited by both historians and survivors of the time with basic faithfulness to the history of the early Nazi period.

There were some criticisms of the broadcast's romanticized moments in what for older Israelis was a time of almost unrelieved misery. More than 300,000 survivors of Nazi death camps live in Israel.

But most survivors of the era felt it was better that the world learn of

the events, even through the vehicle of a Hollywood drama, than remain ignorant of them. Survivors here have found that large numbers of young Jews had only sketchy knowledge of the times depicted in "Holocaust."

## More Impact

And many viewers objected to the healthy, well-fed look of concentration-camp inmates depicted by Hollywood actors. At Bergen-Belsen, a middle-aged woman liberated at that camp in 1945, "you could scarcely tell the dead from the living — all were skeletal. It only took newcomers about two weeks to look as bad as everyone else."

© Los Angeles Times

There were no commercials. "When I saw it in America," said a middle-aged Israeli woman, "I had the history of the Holocaust interrupted every six minutes by a toothpaste commercial. The impact was much greater this time."

The presentation was in black and white, since Israel has no color television. Thus black-and-white documentary films taken by the Nazis and interwoven into the program blended evenly with the rest of the footage.

The presentation of "Holocaust" here was preceded by considerable and sometimes angry debate in the national television authority and in local media.

Critics of the plan to show the television special here complained that it could be emotionally damaging to those who had survived the German camps or who had lost close relatives there. But those who favored showing it for its educational value pointed out that those who could not bear to watch the show could easily turn off their sets.

What was believed to be one of Israel's biggest television audiences — 1.5 million, nearly half the population, watched the first segment yesterday. The prebroadcast publicity helped build the viewing audience for that segment, which was two hours and 20 minutes long.

The English-language Jerusalem Post printed a special supplement called "Holocaust TV Series Guide for the Viewer," including biographies of leading nonfictional characters, descriptions of the concentration camps involved and a glossary of terms ("euthanasia" and even "Christianity").

The Education Ministry prepared a background booklet for schools as a supplement for school-age children. The booklet offered guidelines for classroom discussions of the events depicted, recommended that children under 10 not be allowed to view the series, and provided a bibliography for students interested in more-detailed historical background than is offered in the program. Israeli schoolteachers, unfortunately, went on strike Monday.

The first segment in the four-part series — two this week, two next — ended with the romantic meeting of the two young lovers who decide to flee to "sleep in haystacks and steal from farmers." Some viewers who preferred an accurate documentary objected to this as an intrusion of "schmalz" — a Yiddish term for excessive sentimentality.

It also includes what amounts to an international right-of-reply.

The draft was prepared after months of study and debate for consideration at the General Assembly of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization beginning here on Oct. 24. The document is intended to provide a moral basis for governments to act in conformance with the resolution.

"It is the duty of states to facilitate the application of the present declaration and to insure that the mass media coming directly under their jurisdiction act in conformity therewith," one clause states.

**Shells Are Part For the Course**

UMTALA, Rhodesia, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Hillside Golf Club here posted a new rule this week: if your ball lands in a mortar-shell hole, you may move it without penalty.

About 21 shells hit the golf

course on Thursday during a shelling by black nationalist guerrillas. One person was wounded.

Umtala is near the border with Mozambique, where guerrillas have bases for the war

against the Rhodesian government.

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## Full Women's Affairs Portfolio

**Women Get Own Minister In Altered French Cabinet**

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has established a Ministry for Women's Affairs, in preparation for the election campaign for the European Parliament next year.

Monique Pelletier, 51, was promoted yesterday to the rank of minister for women's affairs. She had been secretary of state at the Justice Ministry with responsibility for drug problems. Jean-Paul Mourot, 36, leaves Parliament to replace her in that function.

The 21-member Cabinet now has three women ministers — Simone Veil at Health and Alice Saunier-Seite at Universities, in addition to Mrs. Pelletier — and a woman secretary of state, Nicole Pasquier. The establishment of a full Cabinet portfolio for women's affairs responds to pressure from women's organizations.

## Department Downgraded

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appointed a secretary of state for women's affairs — Francoise Giroud — after his election in 1974, but the department was reduced to the non-governmental status of a "national delegation" in 1976.

In another change announced yesterday, Pierre Bernard-Reymond, 34, returns to the government as secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, with special responsibility for European affairs. He was a secretary of state at the Economy Ministry from April last year to last March.

Mrs. Pelletier belongs to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican Party. Mr. Bernard-Reymond is a centrist (UDF) and Mr. Mourot was registered in the National Assembly as an associate of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

## France, China To Exchange TV

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP) — French and Chinese officials agreed today to exchange television programs in what was described as China's first such accord with a Western nation.

Central Television of Peking signed the agreement with TFI, one of France's three television channels. A communiqué from TFI said:

"The accord, coming after a 10-day visit [by Chinese officials], provides the means for exchanging news, film crews and programs to improve the Chinese public's knowledge of France and the French viewers' knowledge of China."

## Pertini, Siad Barre Meet

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini and visiting Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre conferred here yesterday. Mr. Pertini's office announced.

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## A New Caribbean Policy

For the United States there is a certain irony in the fact that the rebellion in Nicaragua against the Somoza family comes on the heels of the conclusion of a treaty with Panama that will eventually give the canal to that country. For the association between Washington and the Somozas in Managua comes less from any anti-Communist reasons than from a desire to give stability to the country through which the most plausible alternative to the Panama Canal could be dug. And in general there was a Caribbean policy, created by President Theodore Roosevelt, which was intended to keep potential enemies out of the islands in the sea off the canal and the lands bordering it.

The old Caribbean policy began to wobble after World War II, when political dissensions became common and gunboat diplomacy died away.

For the gunboat might bombard a port and send marines in to seize the customs house, a very vital part of any small state. But in later years the real fighting took place in the back country, where the crops grew or not as the guerrillas allowed. And when Castro Communized Cuba, the Bay of Pigs failed to halt him while only the grim missile crisis prevented the worst military threat. The Caribbean remains a critical strategic area for the United States, and will continue to be one even after the canal reverts to Panama. But the kind of intervention that put marines ashore in Nicaragua and helped put down Sandino in favor of a Somoza — the kind of Latin American adventurism that found expression in the novels of Richard Harding Davis and in the romanticization of the soldier of fortune, is virtually over.

## The Tumult in Iran

The tumult in Iran has reached a point where a good many people, including Iranians sympathetic to the shah, have been forced to consider whether he can hang on. Certainly, with conditions approaching something like civil war, a ruler less devoted than he to holding on to power and pushing through his ambitious modernization program might already have been tempted to anticipate a coup and seek out plush exile. Yet the shah remains on the throne, and in the light cast by the fierce challenge to him, it is possible to see with new clarity why Americans have good reason to hope he rides out the storm.

Some part of the protests against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi presumably arise from the license he has given the political police, from his virtually insatiable appetite for advanced military hardware, and from the family and upper-class corruption he has tolerated if not spawned. Yet the two main sources of popular opposition are, in their separate backhanded ways, tributes to his vision for Iran.

The shah has presided over headlong economic progress. In so doing he has excited expectations of individual benefit that a far more competent government would have had trouble delivering. In modernizing, moreover, he has provoked frenzied opposition from traditional religious elements in a country long isolated and still largely rural. Those elements are opposed not just to the erosion of feudal ways, but also to such basic policy planks as land redistribution and the granting of rights to women. If you throw in as well the third dimension of Communist subversion — the shah, obviously, tends to

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Communist Obsession

The war is still going on in Indochina . . . The present conflict is a repetition of historical struggles between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam and China.

It should be added that the obsession of Communist regimes with the idea of struggle, what can be described as their addiction to combat, gives an extra sharper edge to the fight . . .

The Vietnamese have been waving the olive branch at the Americans with increasing vigor . . . But Washington should think it over carefully. Vietnam's Russian connection adds a dimension of global danger to what is otherwise a local conflict. War on the Sino-Vietnamese border could mean war on the Amur (China-Soviet border river) incongruous as it may seem in the light of the recent past, if America has a chance — as the Vietnamese have strongly suggested — to play the peacemaker in Southeast Asia, then, in spite of all the risks, she should take it.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1903

LONDON — As the result of a long enquiry into the merits of locomotives of other countries, not excepting America, the Great Western Railway Company will shortly conduct an important test of a locomotive of French manufacture. The French claim that their product can be readily adapted to give the best results, even under British conditions. The De Glehn four-cylinder locomotive, so widespread in France, will be given a most fair trial, as French drivers and if need be even French briquettes will be imported.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1928

NEW YORK — Phenomenally clear though somewhat blurred, a short theatrical performance was given on a small screen of a "television" apparatus at Schenectady yesterday. Enthusiasts heralded this crude but impressive illustration as a forerunner of the time when performances by leading actors could be sent to theatres throughout the country. Spectators saw small, indistinct pictures of a man and a woman's head, and saw lips move in perfect synchronization with words from a loudspeaker. A separate camera showed their hand gestures.



## Down on the Farm in Poland

By Leopold Unger

**B**RUSSELS — Polish farmers have been growing rich discreetly during the last 20 years, careful not to call attention to themselves.

Since 1956, the year of de-Stalinization and that of the spontaneous wave of decollectivization and the return of land to private ownership, Polish farmers, uniting workers who are profoundly religious and passionately attached to their land, have built the Communist state's base of stability — and the main beneficiaries of a regime that is supposed to favor industrial workers.

Thus, it is not surprising that the various rebellions, those of the workers in 1956, of students in 1968, and again of workers in 1970 and 1976, could never get through the gates of rural communities.

And with the exception of a few movements of annoyance brought on by the government's refusal to authorize the construction of new churches, the Polish countryside surrendered to the enticing charms of the consumer society and remained deaf to the remote battle cry of the cities.

Until this year. But apparently it is only a misunderstanding: apparently the farmers do not know that their own happiness is at stake.

The Polish government recently passed a law guaranteeing an old-age insurance for farmers. The state, thus, says it hopes to insure an old-age pension for each male farmer as soon as he reaches 65 and for every woman at 60 . . . if the farmer leaves the occupation and abandons his farm to an heir or to the state. In this way the government hopes to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector by preventing the average age of the farm population from rising.

The law was passed without seriously consulting beforehand those for — or agains — whom it was intended. And by linking the obtaining of pensions to the level of the productivity of farms, it makes it impossible for about 30 percent of the farmers (the poorest among them) to take advantage of its benefits, while requiring them, nevertheless, to pay premiums regularly. Furthermore, the worker-farmers, who are mainly in Poland, have to pay two premiums (as salaried employees and as independent farmers) but can receive only one pension.

In other words, poorly prepared, poorly presented and improperly explained, the law has met only hostility and suspicion from the farmers who see it as a new tax, a new bureaucratic invention aiming to extort from them a maximum offer for a minimum of gain.

As soon as the government's intention to pass such a law was made public in May of last year, 22 veterans of the Farmers' Movement (in principle favorable to the regime) published a memorandum warning the authorities of the serious consequences that could ensue from such a dangerous operation.

Being Swiss, I know only too well how the problem of geographical names can arouse the covetousness of men. Thus the inhabitants of the world-famous resort Zermatt quite naturally call the peak which towers above their village "Matterhorn," whilst the French-speaking people insist on referring to it as "Mont Cervin," and on the other side of the frontier one knows it as the "Cervino." And there are heaps of similar examples in Switzerland.

If you go to Turkey and address a letter to somebody in Constantinople or Smyrna, it is sure never to arrive, because the Turks maintain that the only correct names are Istanbul and Izmir.

And how about Léphorn le, Livorno, or vice versa Parigi and London for Paris and London — in other words where do conventional names start and where do they end? — A.R. CUTTAT.

**The Name Game**  
I had a good laugh, reading when reading your article "A Name is a Name" when the U.S. Committee says so" (IHT, Aug. 18), because it reminded me of an occurrence about 50 years ago, when I happened to be in Tanganyika, i.e. formerly Deutsch-Ost-Afrika. One day I happened to come across an old German map of the country showing the Pangani River, along one side of which was written in bold letters "Ngambo." The topographer in question evidently had not been very conversant with the local idiom and after asking the name of the region on the other bank from a native, he got the evident answer "ngambo," which in Kiswahili simply means "the other side" — which thus was put on the map.

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### Science and China

According to the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 25, physicists from Peking attended the 19th international conference on high energy physics in Tokyo, as well as five physicists from Taiwan, thus ending 30 years of boycotts.

This is interpreted, according to diplomatic sources, as the result of a high level policy change of the Peking leaders, calculated to win American sympathies. Another interpretation is possible: the Chinese scientists may have won a significant battle against their ministry of foreign affairs. If it is true that the Peking authorities did not let their scientists attend meetings visited by Taiwanese, this would have caused a severe loss. Scientific progress is recorded in various spe-

cialized journals, but reports of incomplete work and of unsuccessful attempts are generally limited to oral communications at international conferences. Therefore, a government limiting the travels of its scientists sentences them to numerous sterile efforts.

If Chinese scientists are now attending scientific meetings, it only means that their leaders are willing to open new windows on the world.

It is alarming that the first interpretation of this episode was discussed at length while the other one was not even mentioned. Too often we perceive the world as a chess game where scientists are only the pawns of the national policymakers. The truth is that artists and scientists are constantly struggling against politically inspired restrictions.

It is the scientists which are slowly changing the world, and setting the stage for the future, while the diplomats are entangled in a network of obsolete mythology.

R. BETCHOV.

Copenhagen.

### Inflation

This concerns "Prologue to the New Recession" (IHT, Aug. 5), by Robert Lekachman, identified as a teacher of economics at City University of New York.

Mr. Lekachman laments the dangers and hardships of inflation, which we can all confirm. He follows with a list of measures which the Congress and/or the president could take, all of which he presumably views as corrective.

What mystifies this reader is how

Mr. Lekachman can write an article on inflation without once defining inflation and naming the chief culprit. Inflation (cf. Webster's Dictionary) is the increase in the volume of money and credit relative to the available volume of goods and services. Since the federal government is the sole legal creator of money, and is the single most powerful influence on the volume of credit, it follows that the federal government is responsible for inflation. It also follows that the officials of the federal government who are charged with the responsibility for monetary and fiscal matters are the people who can reduce or eliminate inflation.

Sadly, Mr. Lekachman proposes to fight inflation with more government intervention, when government action creates the problem in the first place by borrowing to cover the huge budget deficits of the last 15 years. In fact, government intervention in the working of the free market almost always causes mis-allocation of resources and dis-

## Watergate Lesson: Time for Review?

By William Safire

**W**Ashington — By appointing his longtime political guru, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirk, to an informal overseer's role in the probe into the huge graft scandal at the General Services Administration, President Carter thought that he might pick up a few points for showing a "personal" interest in fighting crime.

Instead, he demonstrated how little he, or any of the Carter staff, learned from Watergate.

Only five years ago, a White House politician named John Dean was assigned to "represent" presidential interests in what later became known as a cover-up; such White House meddling at Justice led Elliot Richardson, when he was appointed attorney general, to refuse to divulge to anyone at the White House details of the Spiro Agnew probe for fear of compromising the investigation.

Of course, the black hats of yesterday now wear white hats, but the principle remains the same: When evidence of crime in government appears the investigation and prosecution of that crime is first and foremost the responsibility of the attorney general and his Department of Justice. White House interference — whether called "direction," "interest," or "coordination" — is improper on its face, whether its purpose is to cover up or claim the credit.

### Czar System

But Carter likes the czar system: Jim Schlesinger is his energy czar, Robert St. John is his inflation czar, and Charles Kirk is to be his part-time clean-government czar.

Fortunately, Attorney General Griffin Bell — a former Kirk law partner — saw the Carter move for what it was: not only an insult to his department and a reflection on his integrity, but a fundamental misreading of the criminal justice procedure. No president can send any private citizen, no matter how trusted, into a grand-jury room, or make him privy to the progress of targets of such a probe.

That's why a Justice Department press agent put out a statement sharply contradicting the White House: the Carter spokesman backed off, explaining that Kirk would be merely an informal adviser to the GSA, helping to "coordinate" the investigation and to keep Carter informed.

What is this "coordination" business? The extent of cooperation between GSA internal investigators and Justice officials requires no discussion at all: If GSA gumshoes do not cooperate wholeheartedly with law enforcement officials, they should be prosecuted for obstructing justice. Then they'll coordinate.

Kirk ought to get all the way in, taking over as attorney general, or get out. The notion of a lawyer

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powers, unlike the desperate nations which entrusted their destinies to the Hitlers, Tojos and Mussolinis, do not confront a single issue which, when the chips are down, can prove a casus belli. This has been the fundamental reality since World War II, which has been obscured by three decades of belligerent, terribly costly posturing on all sides. Peace pacts today would therefore not fly in the face of reality, but belatedly acknowledge it.

I wish I could make a date with your column for 2028!

MARK PRICEMAN.  
Boulogne, France.

### Action Urged

Re: "U.S. Jury Uncovers a Bizarre Plot to Destroy Whaling Fleet" (IHT, Sept. 6):

First in June a man rushes into the IWC meeting in London and throws blood on the Japanese whaling commissioners. Now the FBI uncovers a plot to blow up the Japanese and Russian whaling fleets. What next? Something must be done and done soon before the violence escalates.

Concerned individuals must fight harder to put pressure on the IWC to impose a moratorium on all whaling, to put pressure on their own MPs and the governments of the remaining whaling nations to end the unnecessary slaughter of the great whales once and for all.

It is time for all environmentalists, everywhere, all concerned individuals, to act quickly before it is too late, to peaceful solution still exists.

DAVID McTAGGART.  
Director, Greenpeace Europe, Paris.

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1977

## Movies

## Deauville's U.S. Festival Ends With High Travolta Fever

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 12 (IHT) — The fourth Deauville Festival of American films concluded with an epidemic of Saturday night fever over the weekend, the arrival of John Travolta causing his fans that the police had to be summoned to maintain a semblance of order, while rock and psychedelic lighting transformed the casino supper hall into a disco in his honor and the superstar opened the farewell dance by obliging with a few fancy steps.

The festival this year has drawn a galaxy of film folk to Deauville. The American contingent included, besides Travolta, Gloria Swanson, Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn, George Peppard, Robert Stack, Arthur Hill, Alan Carr, Bronte Woodard, King Vidor, Randal Kleiser, Robert Altman, Norman Jewison and Irwin Shaw. Among the French guests were Leslie Caron, Nadine Trintignant, Jacques Demy, Claude Lelouch, Christian Marquand, Francois Perier and Jean-Marie Perier.

Friday evening saw the world premiere of Hall Bartlett's "Children of Sanchez," which the Italian screenwriter, Cesare Zavattini, author of De Sica's "Bicycle Thief," has adapted from O'Brien Lewis' authentic account of a family living in the cramped confines of a Mexico City apartment house.

Sanchez, a gruff widower, rules his four adult offspring with a rough and often disputed authority and many a parental slap is dealt for disobedience and misconduct. The children, like their sire, are stubborn individualists determined to go their own ways and domestic rows are unceasing.

In providing exacting biographies of the members of the clan, the scenario is overextended. Tightening of the material by sharp editing would benefit this film, which contains many forceful and poignant passages. The dialogue is often shackled by the stilted language which foreigners inevitably speak among themselves in American movies, but the acting is distinguished by Anthony Quinn as the exasperated, striving papa, by Lupta Perier as his most defiant child and by Dolores Del Rio as the gentle grandmother who lives apart and is a social cut above her violent relatives, while Bartlett has set the

sturm background, with its grinding, destructive poverty, effectively.

\* \* \*

The phenomenal success that "Grease" is enjoying at home (it has just opened in Paris at the Concorde, the Elysees Cinema and the Huchette in English) puzzles many. A curious melange of imitation MGM musicals and light raillery of the ways of teen-agers in the 1950s, it has Travolta as a shy high-school hero of the rock age and that, it appears, is sufficient.

Based on a popular musical comedy that grew from a Chicago Little Theater show, its "book" though doctored and weeded by those shrewd diagnosticians of the public pulse, Bronte Woodard and Allan Carr, betrays its amateur origin by its feeble invention and humor. Not only does it skate on thin ice, it frequently tumbles into the chilly waters.

Designed as a playful send-up of passe fads, it is difficult to discern where its silliness stops and its mockery begins. Its company is over high-school age and there is an arch edge to the sight of an adult ensemble masquerading as naive adolescents. The direction of Randal Kleiser manages the song and dance numbers nimbly — the score is commonplace in its restoration of the music of 20 years ago — and spotlights Travolta, Olivia Newton-John and John Travolta do their thing 1950s style in "Grease," presented at the Deauville festival.

\* \* \*

Comedy has returned to the American screen after the overproduction of lugubrious melodrama about psychopathic protagonists, and the Deauville program disclosed samples of the various forms it is taking.

"Semi-Tough" has the popular Burt Reynolds as a professional footballer with Kris Kristofferson and Jill Clayburgh as supporting zanies. Its humor is coarse and its action frantic in the slapstick manner under Michael Ritchie's direction.

\* \* \*

A second Michael Ritchie comedy, "Smile," has a lighter touch in picturing a Miss Young America

contest in California which Bruce Dern guides as a judge. Dern impersonates this Babbitt-minded official hilariously, rising above all the problems that confront him with an optimism that borders on the idiotic. Several sequences — those of a lodge meeting in the woods and in the psychiatrist's office — are clever sketches and the choreographer, Michael Kidd, is of great aid as the dance director who stages the contest's spectacle and has countless troubles with his green performers.

\* \* \*

Among other pictures:

"Oh! God!" by Carl Reiner functions on the peculiar premise that George Burns, the veteran comic, is the Maker, employing a humble grocery clerk as his mouthpiece. "A Piece of the Action," with which Sidney Poitier makes his

directorial debut, is a crook comedy with two wanted rogues — enacted by Poitier and Bill Cosby — who are blackmailed into running a community center for juvenile delinquents to avoid prison sentences.

"Oily, Oily, Oxen Free" has Katherine Hepburn negotiating a role of Mary Poppins ilk. A childlike fantasy, it is for the very young.

George Peppard stars in his first directorial effort, "Five Days From Home," in which a prisoner escapes



from a Southern penitentiary to rush to the bedside of his ailing little son. The hunted prisoner has inspired some interesting plays.

Galsworthy made a problem play of the subject in "Escape" and Temple Thurston, in "Snobs," gave it comic lining with the refugee from justice giving a non-U house-hold that shelters him lessons in comportment. Peppard has concentrated on the chase itself, often exciting, and concludes with a Dickens Christmas message.

Two novice directors, Bobby Roth and Maxi Cohen, have dramatized the relationship of parents and children. In "The Boss' Son" Roth tells of an arrogant young man's social education when he is brought into contact with his

father's employees, and in "Joe and Maxi" Miss Cohen quite movingly draws a portrait of her father and relates her adjustment to his death.

The American cinema's past was represented by "Look Back in Laughter," a collection of excerpts from Gloria Swanson's films with Miss Swanson in person commenting upon them. Bits from "Why Change Your Wife?" "Zaza," "Sadie Thompson" and others displayed the star's skill both as a comedienne and a dramatic actress. A more complete example of the American silent screen art was a projection of King Vidor's "The Crowd," for which the violinist, Ivry Gitlis, composed and played an accompanying score for the showing.

## Jazz, Folk and 'Serious'

## Improvising a Way to Rescue Music

By Michael Zwerin

VALENCE, France, Sept. 12 (IHT) — According to Henry Pleasant, in his book "The Agony of Modern Music," "serious music is a dead art." He quotes composer Paul Hindemith, who said, a generation ago, that some "serious" composers develop "an oversublimated technique which produces images of emotions that are far removed from any emotional experiences a relatively normal human being ever has. In doing so, they advocate the esoteric art pour l'art, the followers of which can only be 'emotional imps, monsters or snobs.'

Since then, borrowed from jazz, improvisation has been introduced into "serious" music, prolonging its life by attracting talented instrumentalists. It presents a challenge. It is creation more than interpretation. And when youngsters began strumming guitars in the sixties, improvisation became something of a participatory sport.

Following these developments, a new concept of teaching music is evolving in places as far apart as Valence and Moscow.

Ten years ago, a physics student named Yuri Kozyrov was playing in a Moscow University Dixieland band. As a child, he was fortunate to have had a teacher who taught him to play by ear. He could play anything on the piano, whatever his musical fantasies suggested. He was surprised when he saw nobody else could do it. The rest of the band could only play music if written notes were put in front of them or they could repeat what somebody else had played.

He decided to teach them what he had been taught. Then some professional musicians who wanted to learn the same thing approached him. The first steps were hard, but now, 10 years later, the "Moscow Experimental Jazz Studio" has grown to include 20 teachers and 200 students.

The school is private, but costs only 5 rubles a month. It supports

itself from producing concerts, both jazz and classical, about 14 a year.

Interviewed during last year's Warsaw Jazz Festival, Alexi Batshev, who teaches at the school, said: "There is no written music in our classes. The teacher may, for example, play a C seventh chord with a flat fifth and the pupil must learn to repeat it by ear. The pupils are taught to play waltzes, dixieland, bebop, polkas . . . anything they can hear."

Although they do not know each other, Brunet and Batshev use the same vocabulary. Now Batshev: "We often learn the elements of a language, but still cannot 'speak' it. There are many teachers teaching languages they cannot really speak. In the Soviet Union, music is taught mostly to prepare prize-winners for international competitions. Prize-winners represent maybe 1 percent of the students. Another 9 percent, say, wind up good enough to be professionals in symphony orchestras, variety bands, jazz groups, et cetera. But what happens to the other 90 percent? They have spent years studying music. Do they just throw all that out, forget it? Never deal with music again? Mostly like that, I fear.

Yet music is a language, communication between people, it is just plain fun. We should keep it active in our lives. Like our mothers taught us how to speak.

"Leonid Utyosov, one of our well-known variety artists, once said that jazz was invented in Odessa by Jelly Roll Menshikov. The remark was made fun of. But it is nevertheless true that there were a great many jazz clubs in Odessa around the turn of the century that played for weddings, funerals and dances, just like New Orleans, and they improvised. If jazz had been born on a continent other than North America, perhaps it would have grown in another direction. But sooner or later it would have developed to what it is today — Universal art. Improvisation — folk, classical, jazz — is now the musical language of our planet."

## Music

## Argentine Group Dances Into London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 12 (IHT) — A song and dance group from Argentina which opened a two-week season here last night is not at all what its publicity led most people to expect. We were promised a "bravura technical display," and from the fact that the group once did a brief spot in variety at the London Palladium and has been with the Big Apple Circus in New York, it seemed that their program would be slick, professional and possibly rather brash or vulgar.

It is none of those things. Instead, in the two-hour program which they are giving on their present European tour, Los Indianos cooked charming, folksy and — last night, at any rate — slightly amateurish.

Their opening at the large Wimbleton Theatre was not helped by the absence of printed programs, replaced by hastily produced Xeroxed leaflets with brief notes in broken English. The show began late, lights went on and off at the

wrong moments, and stagehands carried sound equipment on and off in full view. The actual staging of the production numbers looked indecisive and almost improvised. The costumes were in subdued colors, sometimes almost invisible in the dark stage, and the whole performance had an intimacy which needed a smaller theater.

## Little Impact

The least successful items were the attempts to infuse folk-dance with stage drama. Women beat double and miming, hard work on the land, or a village celebration interrupted by a mysterious man in black (the employer? a figure of death?) failed to make much impact. Even a jolly item with dancers dressed as exotic birds and animals would have been more successful if its symbolism had been explained. Similarly, the songs, in Spanish, would have been more effective if we had been told what they were about.

However, the guest singers, Manuel Picos and Olga Manzano, had

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## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## FINANCE

Page 9

### Key Rates Raised

## Canada Cuts Outlays To Counter Inflation

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (NYT) — The federal government has come up with a crash program of spending cuts to reduce inflation and increase private business confidence. It acknowledges that it is all-powerless to control a continuing slide of the Canadian dollar on world markets.

The cuts of almost \$2.5 billion in capital and planned expenditure for March 31, 1980, were decided last Friday by Finance Minister Jean Chrétien as a way of reducing the public sector's share of the gross national product, the total of goods and services produced in Canada. "Economic growth can more easily come from the private sector," he asserted.

The program of government austerity, which includes reductions in some 19 activities and the elimination of 5,000 government posts was first announced by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau Aug. 1 after his return from the Bonn summit conference on economic strategy of the leading Western industrial nations. But, in spite of the

## Prices Drop For Japan In August

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese wholesale price index in August dropped 0.9 percent from July and 3.6 percent from the year before, the Bank of Japan reported today, following July's 1-percent decline from the month before.

The August index stood at 103.02 (1975 equals 100).

The main reason for the drop was the yen's appreciation, making imports cheaper, the bank said. Import prices on steel materials, for example, declined 16.1 percent from year ago. Marine and agricultural products showed a 9.1-percent drop, paper, pulp and copper products dropped 12.6 percent and nonferrous metals declined 7.3 percent.

G, coal and copper products fell 4 percent from July, miscellaneous products dropped 1.4 percent, steel fell 1 percent and paper and pulp declined 2.7 percent.

However, textile, ceramic and concrete products increased slightly from both a year ago and the month before.

The Finance Ministry reported that appropriations sought by Japanese government agencies in the fiscal 1979 budget beginning next April 1, show a record-low increase of 14.5 percent.

The small increases sought for the next budget are prompted by an average 13.5-percent limit imposed by the ministry because of the government's massive deficit spending.

Meanwhile, a survey 1,451 major Japanese companies conducted by the Nihon Keizai newspaper showed today that capital spending by general industries was revised to an estimated 8.34 trillion yen for the year ending next March 31, up 14.4 percent from 7.28 trillion yen in the previous fiscal year. The revised estimate is up 3 percent from the original estimate made last spring, the survey said.

## Dollar Finishes Generally Lower

### Ending Modest Rally of Last Week

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar drifted lower today against the yen, Deutsche mark and Swiss franc, bringing an end to a modest rally that started in the middle of last week.

Although the Bank of Canada raised its discount rate half a point to 9.5 percent and announced a reduction in its money-supply targets, the Canadian dollar fell to 85.93 U.S. cents from 86.14 yesterday.

Dealers attributed the decline of the U.S. currency to profit-taking on the dollar's recent advance and

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Jewel Companies	1977
Revenue	1,020
Profits	10.50
Per share	0.94
1976	1977
Revenue	1,790
Profits	18.12
Per share	1.56
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)	

Reckitt & Colman	1977
Revenue	302.09
Profits	31.00
Per Share	0.27
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)	

Labatts (John)	1977
Revenue	271.05
Profits	6.43
Per Share	0.79
(Figures in Canadian Dollars)	

## INVESTMENT ADVISORS PORTFOLIO MANAGERS AND SALES EXECUTIVES

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Sony Net Said Sure to Drop

Sony Corp's consolidated net income is sure to drop in the current year ending Oct. 31 from \$34.64 billion yen (about \$180 million) last year, though it is still too early to predict by how much, according to Managing Director Kuni Okura. He also said consolidated net sales are likely to rise by several percentage points less than the original target of 10 percent over last year's \$50.62 billion yen. Mr. Okura said he is able to at this stage to comment on the figures for the third quarter to end of July, which are due to be announced this week. The main reason for the fall in net income and the slower than targeted sales rise is the appreciation of the yen, he said, noting about 60 percent of Sony sales are overseas, about 30 percent of overseas sales are now produced overseas for the whole year ending next March.

### Mitsubishi Electric Sees Profit Rise

Mitsubishi Electric said it expects its first-half profit before tax and special items in the period ending Sept. 30 to rise to between 9.7 billion (about \$50.5 million) and 9.8 billion yen from 8.53 billion yen in the same period last year. First-half sales will also rise to about 413 billion yen from 380.15 billion yen, it said. Mitsubishi added it plans to declare an unchanged interim dividend of 2.5 yen per share. Mitsubishi said sales of heavy electric machinery in

the first quarter rose 13.4 percent from the same period last year, and those of electric home appliances rose 23.2 percent.

### Japan Steel Firms Forgo Dividends

Nippon Steel says it and four other major steel companies have separately decided to forgo interim dividend payments for the first half year ending this month. The others are Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan and Kobe Steel. The decision was made because of anticipated poor first-half business results and the uncertain outlook for the second half due mainly to the steep rise of the yen. Nippon Steel said, however, it hopes to maintain a 6-percent or three-year-per-share dividend for the whole year ending next March.

### Ford Expects Record Model Year

Ford Motor said its Ford Division expects to sell 3.4 million cars and trucks for a record 1979 model year. Ford vice president and division general manager Walter Walla said Ford dealers expect to recapture leadership in the small-car market with the introduction of a new Mustang and achieve more than a 50 percent share of the market and 2 million cars for an 18-percent market share in 1979. He said Ford expects to sell 970,000 Mustangs, Fairmonts, Fiestas and Pintos in 1979, or about 50 percent of its sales mix.

### Increases Chances of Price Rise

## Wall St. Analysts See Oil Glut Waning

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ) — The oil glut of the past year or so is not a glut any longer. The supply-demand balance is once again tightening. Spot prices on the international market for some light crude-oil grades are moving up. And the probability of a price increase exceeding 5 percent by the oil cartel at the turn of the year has risen.

In sum, that is the new perspective that has been emerging among Wall Street analysts who follow the international oils. To some degree, it is already being recognized in the market: stocks of the major internationals have outperformed the market averages over the last several weeks.

The oil glut has disappeared," says William Randolph, of Blyth Eastman Dillon. "It can be explained by the combination of a massive work-off of excess crude oil and refined-product inventories worldwide in concert with a sharp cutback in liftings of OPEC crude oil by companies over the last seven months."

Some analysts believe the pendulum has begun swinging the other way as oil inventories undergo renewed accumulation particularly in light of industry anticipation of a price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries next January.

### Global Tightness

"We believe the odds are rising that a global crude-oil supply tightness may emerge toward the end of this year and place these odds at substantially better than even," says Constantine Plakos, of Dean Witter Reynolds.

Mr. Randolph says a 9-percent cutback in output by OPEC this year (Saudi Arabia's production was reduced 17 percent within that total) corresponds to a contraction of about 500 million barrels a day in above-ground supplies of crude. He estimates the real impact is about

## U.S. Mutual Funds Making a Comeback as Diversification Grows

By John A. Jones

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 — U.S. mutual funds are making a strong comeback from a decline which has lasted most of this decade. In the process, the industry has grown a lot in scope, if not in dollars.

From a one-product industry selling shares in pools of stocks and bonds, it has broadened to offer a variety of investment choices, including money market funds to take advantage of soaring interest rates.

More than new products, the industry has developed a new flexibility which allows its customers to switch their money easily from one kind of fund to another under the same management.

With the stock market rally this spring and summer, some investors are even showing interest in the stock funds again, managers say. But the industry owes most of its gains to the newer kinds of funds and its new-found flexibility. Investors who stayed too long with the stock market fund of the swinging '60s are still wary of getting burned again, fund managers admit.

### Outperforming Market

Industry figures suggest that this caution may be misplaced, and that the better-managed funds are outperforming the widely watched stock market averages. Many investors, nevertheless, pulled out of the stock market funds as soon as their holdings retraced their losses and they could get their original stakes back.

In 1977, the industry sold \$374 million more in fund shares than investors redeemed — the first time in six years that it had a net sales gain, the Investment Company Institute said. The Washington-based institute, whose members control most of the mutual fund industry's assets, said the industry had \$6.4 billion in sales in 1977, not counting the money market funds, an increase of 48.8 percent over 1976 and the highest since 1969. Total mutual fund redemptions last year fell 11.4% to \$6 billion.

The money market funds had sales of \$10.7 billion in 1977, but redemptions were almost the same amount because investors move quickly in and out of those funds as they respond to changes in interest rates. By the end of last year, the mutual funds had total assets of \$45 billion compared with \$26 billion at the end of 1968.

Money market funds, which became prominent in 1974, added another \$3.8 billion to the industry's assets at the end of last year for a total of nearly \$49 billion — still less than the 1968 level, and well below the \$59.8 billion held in the peak year of 1972.

By the end of July, 1978, assets totaled \$55.3 billion, including \$7.3 billion in the money market funds, compared with \$49.1 billion at July 31, 1977, when the money market funds had \$3.4 billion.

Money market funds were the industry's first major new product in a series developed through the 1970s. Since 1974 they have given

new products a chance to share investments in bonds and other money market instruments which once were open only to investors with large sums and a lot of know-how.

It takes a minimum of \$100,000 to buy a short-term bank certificate of deposit, for example, and \$10,000 for a Treasury bill.

Despite the success of the new types of funds, several managers say they still have faith in the original type of equity fund.

"Despite the kind of languid stock market we've had since 1968, an awful lot of people who got into mutual funds in the early '60s have done quite well because they participated in a market that rose rather rapidly and preserved their values through the ups and downs of the '70s," said Jerome Hardy, chairman of the Investment Company Institute and president of the Dreyfus Corp., one of the largest fund management groups.

The Lipper Organization calculated that in the period up to mid-August, the average stock mutual fund gained 21.1% in share value, compared with a 14% rise in the

Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite and a 12.3% gain in the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials. The averages were adjusted to include reinvestment of dividends.

"The industry has brought out new products which, rightly or wrongly, have met what the investors wanted," said James Fullerton, chairman of the Capital Group Inc., Los Angeles, one of nation's largest mutual fund firms. "But what they should be seeking is common stock funds.

Looking ahead, Mr. Hardy and other fund managers said they expect the industry will seek new ways to expand the market for the variety of services it now offers, rather than inventing yet more new kinds of fund. Many big fund

groups offer special checking accounts which investors can use to withdraw enough cash to pay big bills or replenish their checking accounts.

And despite the continuing outflow of investors' cash from the older, stock-based mutual funds, several managers said they think attitudes toward stocks may soon change and bring equity funds back into favor.

"We are just beginning to see some indication that people are getting interested in common stocks again," one manager said. "The rational this year must have something to do with it, but we need a couple of years' stability before it will amount to anything."

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## 4. Laurentide Financial Corporation Ltd.

### SIX MONTH REPORT

Consolidated after-tax earnings in the six month period ended June 30, 1978 were Can. \$3,093,000 compared with Can. \$3,347,000 in the same period last year. Earnings per common share amounted to 63 cents compared with 68 cents last year.

Laurentide Financial Corporation Ltd. with Head Office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is a major Canadian financial corporation providing diversified financial, leasing and specialty insurance programmes to Canadian consumers and businesses through 200 offices across Canada.

Laurentide is an active participant in the Canadian money market. Its shares are listed on major Canadian stock exchanges and its Euro-Canadian Notes are listed on the Luxembourg exchange.

### OPERATING SUMMARY SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30

	1978	1977
Finance receivables	Can. \$ 498,719,000	504,973,000
Gross income		





## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, September 12 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	The Year Ago	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Cocoa Accra, lb.	11.02	2.54	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
Coffee 4 Sons, lb.	1.53	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Textiles						
Principals 440,000 yd.	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Metals						
Steel products (P.M. 1 ton)	307.00	259.00	259.00	259.00	259.00	259.00
Iron & Steel, Plate, lb.	214.76	218.10	218.10	218.10	218.10	218.10
Steel acres No. 1 inv. P.M.	72.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40
Lead spot, lb.	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Copper elec. lb.	476.00	496.00	496.00	496.00	496.00	496.00
tin (Strait), lb.	4,729	5,277.00	5,277.00	5,277.00	5,277.00	5,277.00
Zinc, L. S. B. S. lb.	309.93	63.04	63.04	63.04	63.04	63.04
tin (Strait), lb.	5,485	4,430	4,430	4,430	4,430	4,430
Gold N.Y., oz.	202.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00
COMMODITY Indices						
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1921)						
September 12, 1978	729.01	837.00	837.00	837.00	837.00	837.00
P — Preliminary						
F — Final						
N — Nominal						

## NEW YORK FUTURES

September 12, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg

Total open interest Mon. 216,678. up 47 from Fri.

Total open interest Mon. 8,847. up 67 from Fri.

Total open interest Mon. 50,805. up 407 from Fri.

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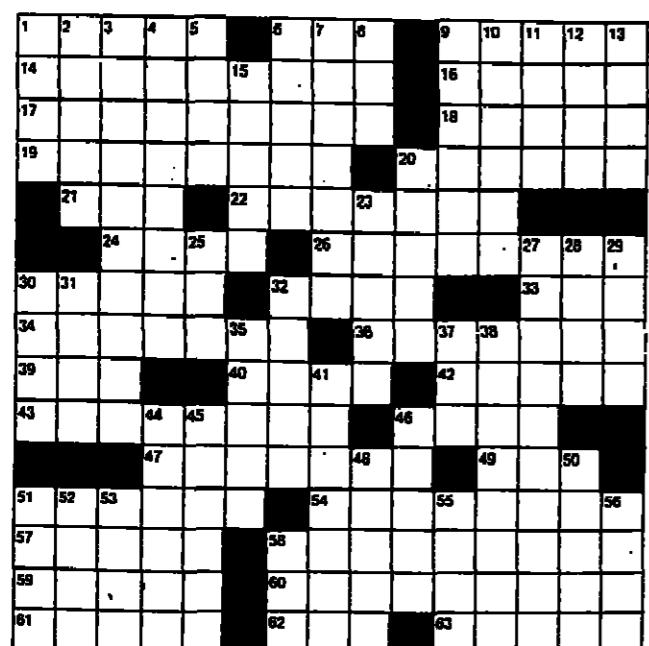
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CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

## ACROSS

1 Israeli news maker  
6 Electric measure  
9 Newcastle's nonrequirement  
14 Rammed it up  
16 Llama's habitat  
17 Misses, in Madrid  
18 Egyptian news maker  
19 Having a scalloped edge  
20 Shipment from Tampa  
21 Three: Prefix  
22 Antique auto  
24 Scored with one stroke  
26 Recommended  
30 Part of a petunia  
32 " — of sympathy with other men": Emerson  
33 Boise's county  
34 Sang a vibrato  
36 Like some bulbs  
39 In the past  
40 Like Goya's "Maja"  
42 Cubic meter  
43 In all truth  
46 Device used in winding yarn  
47 Retinue

49 Guido's highest note  
51 Pulitzer Prize winner: 1923  
54 Deed considered in the Nuremberg trials  
57 Lend— (listen)  
58 Threshing machine  
59 Wartime riveter  
60 Large group of pop music customers  
61 Wooden wisecracker  
62 What a QB hopes to gain  
63 Attack from all sides

15 Mentioned for bravery  
28 Orchard product  
23 Cutler's commodity  
25 Building addition  
27 Moons  
28 Largest dam in Germany  
29 Miami's county  
30 Memphis god  
31 Hence  
32 Fully developed  
35 Vestibule, e.g.  
37 Carbohydrate: Suffix  
38 Immigrant's way to get there  
41 Woodwaxen  
44 Cream puff's cousin  
45 Took off like a jet  
46 Showed an old film  
48 Yawns  
50 "... to form — perfect Union": Sci-fi site  
52 Hep  
53 — majestic  
55 Kind of grass or apple  
56 Formerly, old style  
58 Swine's confines

## DOWN

1 Pear or its tree  
2 Turn inside out  
3 Kind of gap  
4 Sarcastic  
5 Honshu city  
6 Mink's cousin  
7 Oldtime radio adjunct  
8 G.P. and surg.  
9 Summerhouse  
10 Catapult or ass  
11 Egyptian skink  
12 King or poet  
13 Controversial planes

20 Shipped in  
21 Three: Prefix  
22 Antique auto  
24 Scored with one stroke  
26 Recommended  
30 Part of a petunia  
32 " — of sympathy with other men": Emerson  
33 Boise's county  
34 Sang a vibrato  
36 Like some bulbs  
39 In the past  
40 Like Goya's "Maja"  
42 Cubic meter  
43 In all truth  
46 Device used in winding yarn  
47 Retinue

## WEATHER

	C	F	MADRID	C	F	MADRID
15	29	34	Clear	20	36	Clear
15	59	72	Cloudy	20	51	Cloudy
15	79	82	MILAN	20	79	Clear
15	79	82	MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
15	79	82	MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	MUNICH	15	59	Showers
15	79	82	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	ROME	20	81	Showers
15	79	82	SOFIA	20	75	Cloudy
15	79	82	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Showers
15	79	82	TOKYO	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	TEL AVIV	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	WARSZAWA	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
15	79	82	ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

September 12, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the I.M.F.: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (1) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO LTD:

(d) Bearbond

SF 714.75

(d) Grob

SF 721.25

(d) Stockber

SF 734.00

BANQUE VON ERNST &amp; CIE:

(d) C.S.F. Fund

SF 16.05

(d) C.T. Fund

SF 2.00

(d) C.T. Fund

SF 10.21

BRITANNIA TRUST (ANGL.) LTD:

(w) Universal Doctor Trust

SF 5.73

(w) High Interest Sterling Fund

SF 6.76

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) Capital Int'l Fund

SF 19.99

(w) Capital Int'l S.A.

SF 10.21

(w) Conversion Capital S.A.

SF 30.10

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses

SF 26.72

(d) C.S. Fonds Bonds

SF 61.75

(d) Energy-Volat

SF 69.25

(d) Usuc.

SF 44.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concepts

DM 22.35

(d) Int'l Rentenfonds

DM 70.70

FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD:

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets

\$30.17

(d) Fidelity Dir. Inv. Tr.

SF 59.54

(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund

SF 10.21

(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund

# Italian Driver, Monza Starter Under Inquiry

MILAN, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Milan deputy state attorney investigating Sunday's crash in the Italian Grand Prix that killed driver Ronnie Peterson issued summonses to day for an Italian driver and the starters of the Monza race.

The legal official, Armando Spatare, said that Riccardo Patrese, the driver, and Gianni Restelli, the Monza director and starter, are wanted only for questioning as witnesses in the accident and that the summonses do not imply any indictment.

Spatare also planned to call James Hunt, Clay Regazzoni and

other drivers involved in the 10-car pileup after the start of the Formula One race "to find out their version of how the accident started."

## First to Help

Hunt, whose McLaren struck Peterson's Lotus after colliding with another racer, was the first to rush to help Peterson and drag him out of the burning car. The Swedish driver, second ranked in this year's standings, died in a Milan hospital yesterday at age 34 following kidney and lung complications due to severe multiple leg fractures. Another injured driver, Vittorio Brambilla, 38, was reported in stable condition today with head injuries.

Restelli, 61, has been accused by some drivers of giving an irregular start. They suggested that cars in the rear rows had not yet stopped after the warmup lap, thus causing the jam at a narrowing of the track after the starting straightaway.

Restelli said in an interview that he did not feel responsible for the early start of some drivers, adding that international inspectors also did not notice anything irregular.

Patrese, 24, also rejected any involvement in the accident on the grounds he had already sped ahead when collisions occurred.

He has been named by some competitors as the one who struck Hunt's car.

"They are simply seeking a scapegoat," Patrese said. "People are looking for scapegoats and they are mentioning my name. It seems that among Formula One circles it has become the custom to mention my name when something happens on the track."

Patrese said some drivers tried to blame him for crashes during the Austrian and Dutch races this year as well.

## Pro Track Plans Collapse

By Alex Frere

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Plans for the first World Professional Track and Field Championships have collapsed and the Arab backers are putting \$400,000 into coaching programs of the International Amateur Athletic Federation instead.

The Dubai International Track and Field Championships, announced in London last year, were scheduled to take place this fall with \$2.2 million in prize money.

But track and field sources said the concept never got off the ground for one good reason — most top amateurs now earn so much under-the-table appearance money that they cannot afford to turn professional and cut off their source of income for just one annual event.

The sources said only a handful of athletes approached were willing to cut their "amateur" ties.

## Comedown in Award

The planned "Golden Mile," however, will still be held. It will be

incorporated in the Eight Nations Track and Field Games in Tokyo, Sept. 25, according to the Dubai sponsors. But instead of a \$300,000 first prize, there will only be a trophy, valued at \$9,500.

The \$400,000 will be paid to the IAAF over a period of three years for technical aid and coaching programs throughout the world. The deal between Dubai and the IAAF was considered a major victory in the IAAF's bid to prevent track and field from turning completely professional.

The Eight Nations event will be held between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Poland, Italy and Japan, but the IAAF said it hoped an all-star lineup would take part in the "Golden Mile."

The original plan for a world pro championships was jointly proposed by the Dubai Sports Corporation, an off-shoot of Dubai television, and Falconry Sports Enterprises of Chicago, a subsidiary of the Tuesday Television network.

## The Soccer Scene

# 374 of the Best Open the Cup Season

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI) — Having delivered with his feet, Kenneth Dalglish doesn't have words to describe how it feels to score a goal that 16½-million soccer players strive for — in their dreams if not in reality.

Dalglish is the Scot whose many, low shot at Wembley last May won the European Champions' Cup for Liverpool. That one goal claimed the richest prize in world club soccer, and it left Dalglish speechless.

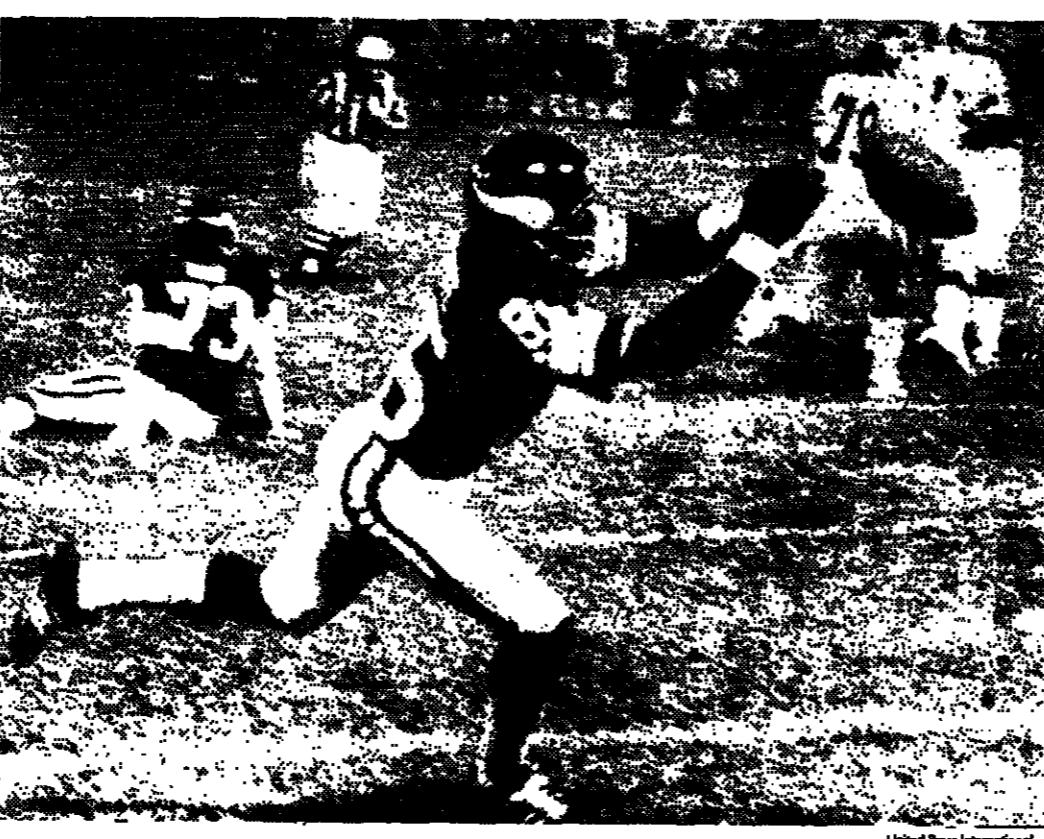
Not so the crowd. "Kenny's from heaven," they chorused. Kenny, a little shy, said nothing more elaborate than thank you. Now he reflects: "Words are sometimes not enough on their own." There are hundreds of sportmen like him, but only one Kenny Dalglish who, tomorrow, faces the old, old test of a champion: Play it again, Ken.

Tomorrow, the elite of 34 European nations begin anew the European international club season. Think of it, for every team taking part, there are 3,789 failing to qualify. From the entire European population of 778.2 million, one K. Dalglish is again burdened with the task of scoring a winner's goal.

## Big Things Expected

Burdened because Liverpool is now almost expected to go on to complete a hat-trick of European Cup victories, emulating Ajax and Bayern Munich. And that expectation does draw words from the little man: "It is already forgotten that we actually won the championship of Europe. If we don't keep it, some people are going to count that as failed. That's how daft the whole thing can become if you allow a situation to get out of perspective."

The 374 players who kick off in Europe's three competitions tomorrow will find perspective thin on the ground: For many, their livelihood depends on the nine games they hope to play in European competition. For this is what at



United Press International  
Alone in the end zone, Sammy White of the Minnesota Vikings watches a pass from Fran Tarkenton go off his fingertips. The Vikings settled for a field goal against the Denver Broncos.

## Vikings Outlast Broncos, 12-9

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 12 (UPI) — Rookie Rick Danmeier's 44-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, gave the Minnesota Vikings a 12-9 triumph in overtime against the Denver Broncos in National Football League action here last night.

Denver's Jim Turner kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out to send the game into the overtime, but the Vikings took the overtime kickoff and moved into field goal position at the Broncos' 27-yard line.

Behind second-year quarterback Tommy Kramer — who replaced the tiring Fran Tarkenton at the start of the overtime — Minnesota moved the ball 56 yards in 10 plays.

## Personal Foul Hurts

Starting from the Vikings' 18-yard line, Kramer ran for a first down and hit running back Robert Miller with a pass for 14 yards to the Minnesota 44. After a 9-yard pass to Miller, a personal foul against Denver moved the ball to the Broncos' 31. Chuck Foreman ran four yards to the 27 before Danmeier came on to kick the game-winning field goal.

With the Vikings ahead, 9-6, late in the fourth quarter, reserve quarterback Norris Weese moved the Broncos 34 yards on nine plays. Weese was dropped on the Vikings' 8-yard line for a 3-yard loss with three seconds remaining and the Broncos having no time out left.

On the next play, with the clock running, Turner kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out, tying the score 9-9.

Weese explained later how the team was able to stop the clock: "It was the famous quarterback rollout and if I can't pass to someone I throw it away," he said. "I couldn't find anyone open and was lucky enough to be ruled as being sacked after trying to pass the ball. If the officials ruled it was stopped on a running play, time would have run out and we wouldn't have got the field goal."

The original plan for a world pro championships was jointly proposed by the Dubai Sports Corporation, an off-shoot of Dubai television, and Falconry Sports Enterprises of Chicago, a subsidiary of the Tuesday Television network.

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## Observer

## Doctor Omniscent

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — Doctor Omniscent answers the mail:

Dear Doctor: What has become of the generation gap? I haven't seen it for years and suddenly discover that I miss it. (Signed) Over 40.

**D**ear Over 40: The generation gap died ignored and heartbroken in the poverty of an East St. Louis flophouse four years ago. An autopsy ascribed death to an onset of 30th birthdays on the gap's younger side, which drastically reduced the vital flow of contempt juices necessary to keep the over-30 population inflamed. As the younger side of the gap began finding it increasingly ludicrous never to trust anybody over 30, the gap became languid and idle, lost its sense of purpose and started drinking.

Simultaneously, the gap's older side developed a violent seizure of Watergate syndrome, characterized by an insatiable craving for titillation about government corruption. In an alarmingly brief time, the gap lost all interest in itself and expired of acute pointlessness.

Fortunately, it was saved from a Potter's field burial and has been removed to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington for stuffing and mounting. It will eventually be displayed between two other distinguished relics of the American past, the incredibly boring leisure-time crisis of the early 1960s and the Metrecal-for-lunch brunch.

Dear Doctor: After 30 years of not reading the comic strips, I have recently resumed and am appalled to see that Dick Tracy seems to be wearing somebody else's mustache. Is it Mutt's or Jeff's. And what does it mean? Has Tracy sold out to the hippies? (Signed) American.

Dear American: The mustache Tracy is wearing used to belong to Major Hoople. It is composed of a fabric taken from the tassel of Major Hoople's fez.

Tracy did not want the mustache. While you were away, the famous detective celebrated his 75th anniversary on the police force.

During those years he had never had a new suit and when Chief Paton started inquiring about an ap-



propriate gift, Tracy said he would appreciate some new threads. Naturally, the police budget wouldn't stand the financial burden, so Paton bought Major Hoople's fez at a flea market and Tess sewed the tassel into a mustache.

The federal government is furious about the whole thing, and Senator Proxmire wants to know why the police department is squandering money on synthetic mustaches at a time when the city is trying to cadge federal funds to meet its obligations to Diet St. Louis.

Dear Dr. Omniscent: I see where Ramses II, the well-known mummy, has had his fungous infection cured by doctors in Paris and has been sent back to Egypt with a clean bill of health. What kind of a society is this that can cure fungous in a 3,000-year-old mummy but can't even cure the common cold? (Signed) Disgusted.

Dear Disgusted: The answer to your question is simple. The mummy didn't have the common cold. It had fungous. If it had been suffering from a cold, how do you know society couldn't have cured it? Vintage mummies may not be as resistant to cures as you are.

If my reply seems curt, it is because your phrasing of this query shows a profound ignorance of the proper way to ask disgusted questions. The only approved form for asking questions of this variety is as follows:

"How come a country that can go to the moon can't even cure the common cold?" There are millions of variations: "How come a country that can go to the moon can't even keep the streets clean?" Or, "How come a country that can go to the moon can't even get the mail cross town in less than three days?" Et cetera.

The answer to all these questions is that there is absolutely no correlation between skills required to go to the moon and those required to clean streets or deliver mail, just as there is none between the skills required to cure a mummy's fungous and your runny nose. If all Dr. Omniscent's correspondents asked questions as dumb as yours, the march of knowledge would soon become a sorry limp. (Signed) Dr. Omniscent.

*The New York City newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a column that appeared in June, 1977.*

## The men and women on the moon and aboard Argo grin and shake hands. Project Daedalus has begun.

## Year 2080 and the Starship Daedalus

By Thomas O'Toole

**W**ASHINGTON (WP) — The year is 2080. America's space shuttle Enterprise has long been replaced by a larger winged craft named Argo, flown by men and women from 12 nations. Argo is out beyond the moon, following the unseen tracks of another spacecraft, almost 500 million miles away.

On the moon itself, giant antennae operated by the Lunar Astronomical Observatory silently track the same spacecraft. Suddenly, electronic signals pour in from deep space. The men and women on the moon and aboard Argo grin broadly and shake hands. Project Daedalus has begun. The first starship built by the people of Earth has left the orbit of Jupiter and is on its way out of the solar system.

Fanciful? Stanley Kubrick's next movie? No. Project Daedalus is the dead-serious brainchild of some of the best brains in the British Interplanetary Society. Thirteen of them to be precise. All professionals in the British rocket and aircraft establishment, who put in more than 10,000 man-hours in the last five years to blueprint what they describe as the first workable flight to a nearby star.

Daedalus, they call it, after the ingenious Greek craftsman who built the Labyrinth for Minos of Crete and then the wings that took him away from Crete when Minos set out to murder Daedalus and his son, Icarus.

The final report describing Project Daedalus has just been printed by the society and it is a serious and scholarly work of almost 200 pages. But it has more than scholarship. It is as fascinating and compelling a work as science fiction. It is bedrocked in imagination. Parts of it could be "mined" out of the Jovian atmosphere.

How does one mine a planet without miners? By using robots, of course, the likes of which haven't been seen anywhere outside the movies. Two of these robots would be assigned to Daedalus, and they will be called "wardens." Once they had assembled the spacecraft in orbit around Jupiter and stored the helium-three, they would take on the task of watching over the starship and repairing anything that broke down, all the way out to Barnard's Star.

Next to the wardens, the most intriguing passengers aboard would be the computers, the starship's captain and crew. Invested with executive authority, the computers would make all the decisions on the 50-year

trip. The BIS never estimates what Daedalus will cost, except to say that it will be too much for a single nation or even a group of nations. The whole Earth must agree to build a starship.

Of course, there will be no people aboard the starship Daedalus. As close as Barnard's Star is to Earth, it will still take 50 years to get there and when it gets there it will never return. It will just speed by the star and its companion planets (if it has any) and survive long enough to radio back its findings to Earth before silently disappearing into the void.

The BIS recommends that people in their 20s be picked to work on the project when Daedalus leaves the Earth. That way, most of them will still be alive when the starship reaches its destination. Even getting to Barnard's Star in 50 years is going to take a brand-new means of propulsion, one that will take the starship to its target at an unheard of speed of 22,000 miles a second. That's 12 percent of the speed of light.

There is only one way a starship can reach that kind of speed. It must use a means of propulsion that makes use of the energy released by tiny hydrogen bombs. A pulsed thermonuclear rocket, which ignites thermonuclear bombs behind it, then uses the enormous energies released in the explosions to push it along at ever increasing speeds through space.

The trouble with this is you need a fuel made of helium-three to sustain these high explosions. Where does one find this exceedingly rare isotope of helium? Only in the atmosphere of the planet Jupiter. The BIS suggests that the Daedalus spacecraft be assembled there, and then the helium-three could be "mined" out of the Jovian atmosphere at the same time.

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Will it be worth waiting for? The BIS thinks so and passes judgment on it in an oblique way. This is the way they put it: "If we are unwilling to commit many generations to an interstellar voyage in an 'ark-type' vehicle, then mankind may be destined to orbit this small yellow star until it dwindles." Not a happy thought.

flight to the star. Not one human decision would be made once Daedalus left the environs of Jupiter. The reason is simple. By the time Daedalus encounters its star, the time it takes for a signal to reach the starship from Earth will be 12 years. Even a simple decision like a change in course will have to be made by computer.

The main reason for going to Barnard's Star and not other nearby stars like Wolf's Star or Sirius or Alpha Centauri is astro-people's suspicion that there may be planets in orbit around Barnard's Star. What better triumph would there be than for Daedalus not only to make this discovery but to examine the planets up close, send photographs of them back to Earth and, possibly, even discover some form of life on one of the planets in orbit around the star.

The BIS has devised a beguiling scheme for Daedalus to do all this. The starship will carry two enormous telescopes, which will scan the region around Barnard's Star, starting when the starship is 10 years away from it. If and when the telescopes spot the planets, their number and location will be pinned by the starship's computer. Course changes will be made. Instrumented probes will be deployed from the starship, each of them targeted for the planets in orbit around the star.

When the starship reaches the star, it will speed by 22,000 miles a second without slowing down. Its instruments, its cameras, its 18 probes will be whirling away, taking measurements and pictures that will be stored away in its computers. The 50-year voyage will end in an encounter that lasts less than a day.

For two years after the starship passes beyond the star, it will send back a steady flood of information on where it has been, what it has seen and how much it has learned. When the coded signals reach the solar system, they will be intercepted by an enormous relay satellite placed in orbit around the planet Jupiter. The relay satellite will pass the information on to Earth, where the grandchildren of the people who started it all will be waiting to receive it.

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## PEOPLE: Mexican Women Get Their Own Subway

Mexico City's experiment with the world's first sexually segregated subway got off to a bumpy start. Officials contend that separating the sexes during rush hour was necessary to save women from the fan-pinchings, fondling and other male chauvinistic assaults they suffer in overcrowded subway trains and stations. So, the men were separated from the women on one of the city's three subway lines as an experiment, which, if successful, may be followed by enforced segregation on the other two lines by 1980. Judging by the first results, 1980 was a long way off. "Where's my husband?" 50-year-old Elena Garcia complained to a policeman. "I lost my husband about one hour ago and I can't find him." Couples were separated and departures delayed as police spent time removing men from the first three women-only cars of each nine-car train. Reactions were mixed and divided along rather predictable lines.

"Thank God for the program. We were fed up with the shoving and grabbing and with the men's dirty language," said 19-year-old student Patricia Arietta. "Bottom-pinchings and caressing of women won't stop," said Jose Luis Escoria, a 29-year-old chemical engineer. "It's part of the Mexican's culture."

In St. Louis, guests invited to a ball Saturday night will be asked to take off their clothes. The Fashion Group of St. Louis, sponsoring the benefit ball, plans to sell the clothes to promote the arts. The organization said that its Clothes-Off-Your-Back Ball is expected to draw about 500 couples. "We want fine clothing and jewels and fur," said one of the organizers, Nannie Wachter. Mrs. Wachter said single guests will not be asked to undress until they are ready to go home.

The evening includes supper and dancing. At the end of the evening, the stripped guests will leave with pieces of paper giving the amount for income-tax deductions. Those amounts will be provided by a Negro-Marcus appraiser. Because many guests will not want to leave in the nude, the sponsors will provide plastic bags to wear home.

\* \* \*

Pope John Paul I has named Carlo Pietrangeli as director general of the Vatican museums. The Vatican has announced Pietrangeli, who is president of the Pontifical Academy of Archaeology, replaces Deocleto Redig de Campos, a Brazilian art expert who retired because of age after serving in the post for many years.

Women have done so much for his career that he wanted to do something for them. Singer Tom Jones says So Jones, prompted by Midge Costanza, agreed to perform a benefit concert in Washington for the Equal Rights Amendment ratification fund of the National Organization for Women. And if unmarried housewives throw roses, hotel-room keys and sometimes their panties at the singing Welshman, what will feminists throw? "Pies, maybe," said Jones. Miss Costanza, at the time a presidential assistant, met Jones when he visited the White House in June, decided the ERA needed some supporters with sex appeal and persuaded him to perform for NOW. Taking a break during rehearsals, Jones said

\* \* \*

Tokyo Zoo officials are keeping a close watch on the giant female panda Lan Lan, who they think may soon give birth to the first panda cub born in captivity outside China. Officials at Tokyo's Ueno Zoo say that they are confident 10-year-old Lan Lan and her 10-month-old male companion, King Kang, both gifts from China in 1972, mated on May 18. The mating, recorded by zoo and news photographers, means she might give birth later this month or next month, although experts say they are not yet sure she is pregnant. An 11-man team aided by a television camera installed in her quarters is maintaining a constant vigil over Lan Lan. Five previous mating efforts have failed in London and Washington. The Chinese have produced 12 panda cubs in captivity.

\* \* \*

TOKYO ZOO

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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## PARIS &amp; SUD

## MESSAGES SEPTEMBER 13

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

## PARIS &amp; SUD

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## REAL ESTATE WANTED

## PARIS &amp; SUD

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## REAL ESTATE WANTED

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